

Universal Suffrage.

The Bulletin of the 15th inst. has a lengthy article on this subject, and it is rather amusing to see how many ways are invented to avoid the real issue. Mr. O'Meara says he does not espouse or favor the views of any particular party, but proposes to treat this question as the greatest political question of the day, and from an independent standpoint. This spirit we admire in any man, either as a journalist or a public speaker, but at the end of an article of a column's length the writer concludes that the only true rule for the exercise of suffrage, as regulated by law, should be intelligence and good morals, and then adds, "upon this principle all the Indians, Chinese, and the majority of the African race should be excluded." This, he remarks, violates the principle on which he started out in this discussion, but he is forced to the conclusion from the conviction that the elective franchise is not a natural right and its exercise by all would not be safe. How is it that the editor comes to the conclusion that there is no intelligence or morals to be found among the Indians, Chinese, and the majority of the Africans in this country is not revealed in the article referred to. If the principle of universal suffrage is wrong and incorrect, then there must be a qualification, and the great question is, what shall that qualification be? We maintain it cannot be based upon intelligence and morals, except you draw the line against those persons who are known in a community as actually insane or idiots on the one hand, and moral prostitutes and outcasts on the other. This would embrace a number so few that it would amount to nothing, for that class of people are not now permitted to exercise that right, but for fear we may misrepresent the writer, we give his own language: "The only true rule for the exercise of suffrage, as regulated by law, should be a suffrage among persons competent to understand and exercise aright the great right of citizenship."

It is very easy for men to speak of the great right to exercise the elective franchise in general terms, and say that none should vote but those who are competent to vote aright; but it is not so easy to define the qualification or ascertain who is competent to vote aright. How would the gentleman ascertain whether or not a man possessed the competency to vote aright? Would he appoint a board of inspectors to examine into the qualifications of a person to vote at every general or special election? and would he ascertain just how a man intended to vote, so as to determine whether or not he was going to vote aright? or would he leave the whole question to the judges of election, unrestrained by law, to examine each individual offering to vote, and allow only those to exercise the right who, in their judgment, was then and there competent to exercise it aright? If this is to be the mode of ascertaining the proper qualification, how beautifully the rights of the American people would be secured? We contend you cannot make this the test, and that the conclusions of the writer has no solid foundation on which to rest. But others say the proper qualification is intelligence and property combined. Others again say property alone, because they say it is the property holders alone who are directly interested in the Government, and consequently a man or woman should be required to accumulate a certain amount of property, either real or personal, before he or she should exercise that right; and we think there is much more reason in this than in the qualification of intelligence and property, for we have never yet known a man possessed of wealth who, in the eyes of a community, did not possess plenty of intelligence, and the whole thing would result in fixing the qualification upon the line of money disregarding all other considerations, and when that line shall be drawn and permanently established, then the hope of the poor man is lost forever, and he and his posterity will become poorer and gradually go into slavery, while the rich will become richer and per-

manently establish a monied aristocracy, which will constitute him a tyrant; then, under the cloak of Republicanism, this Government will be converted into a monarchy. We are not now discussing the question of the principle of universal suffrage, but, taking it for granted that a large majority of the voters of both parties at this day are agreed against that principle and agree that there ought to be a qualification, the question is what should that qualification be? We think it must be one that can be understood by all, and one that can be defined in such a manner as to place the question beyond dispute. Can this be done by a law which shall say that all persons who are competent to vote aright may vote at all elections? or by a law declaring that all persons who possess intelligence enough to understand the workings of the Government may vote, or a law saying that all persons of good moral character may vote? We think not, for you can devise no means by which you can impartially and correctly ascertain as to a man's competency to vote aright or just the amount of intelligence he possesses, nor as to what his morals are, consequently a trial to accomplish this would simply prove a signal failure. But you can say, by positive law, that a man shall be worth five hundred dollars, or any other sum of money, before he can exercise that right; and you can say that a man shall be born in the United States in order to qualify him to vote; or you can draw the line nature has provided—that of race—and can understand it. These qualifications may be made and the line made plain, but in the cases first named, it will be imaginary only.

We are satisfied, and have long been, that the only rule which can be established for the qualification of a voter in this Government, is the line of race, if any is to be required outside of age and sex, and we are sincere in this conclusion, for the reason that we firmly believe that the principle of universal suffrage would have a direct tendency to destroy our present form of government, as much so as the doctrine of State supremacy and peaceable secession. But, says the objector, why fix it on the line of race? We answer, because this is the only one which has its foundation in common sense and equity. But some ask, is race any objection to a man's right to exercising the elective franchise? We answer, yes; because we hold it would be destructive to our institutions to allow all races of men to come here and have the same voice in our governmental matters that we ourselves have. How could it be otherwise; men and women coming here from all nations by millions every year, trained to customs entirely different from ours, strongly tainted with the idea that no government is worth maintaining, except a monarchy; strangers to republicanism, and the markings of our Government, it must be plain to all that such an experiment would be dangerous indeed.

But, say many, if this rule is to prevail, then Europeans would be excluded. This is a mistaken idea. Europe is the country from whence our fathers came. We are of that race of people. There is between us no antagonism of race. We have always intermingled with the people, and always will; and this is all in harmony with the immutable laws of Deity. It was the white race that discovered and settled this country. It was the white race that established this Government, and it is the white race that ought to continue to run this Government; and we predict right here, that unless that rule shall be established, there will soon be left here no Government to run. Another reason why we think the line of race is the proper one is this, if we step over that line to extend the ballot, we find ourselves out upon a shoreless ocean, where no permanent stake can be stuck, or line drawn, until we have embraced all races of men; and to do this, nearly all agree, would be ruinous; and to extend it to one iteoppos race, and exclude another, would be unjust, as is properly claimed by the advocates of universal suffrage.

We repeat, then, that the line of race is the only just and equitable line that can be drawn; and there is no escape from this conclusion. This is the only way by which we can maintain

order in society situated like ours, if the white race retain the government in their own hands, and legislate alike for all, and make all races of men citizens who desire to be, for the purpose of protection to their person and property only, then all will be satisfied, if we sternly say to all opposite races, you may come here if you are oppressed at home, and we will make the same laws for you that we do for our selves; we will protect as faithfully your person and property, but we will not pass to you the reigns of Government by giving you the ballot and allowing you to hold office, then all will understand our position, and all who come will be content. Apply the opposite rule, and what will be the result? The experiment so far has already proven, in the first place we extended it to the African in the South, and it was said it should be extended no further, but very soon men saw that it was not just to say that the African should have the ballot, simply because he resided in a certain locality; and the Africans of all other localities also raised the cry of injustice, and clamored for their rights. We yielded to the demand by a violation of our former pledge, and extended it to the African of the territories of the United States and all other places over which the general Government had exclusive jurisdiction, and then we declared both long and loud we would go no further, but did we stop? no, and why? simply because we had stepped over the line of race. Then was raised again the cry of injustice, as before, because, said its advocates, if it is right that the African should vote in the Southern States in all our territories, and in the district of Columbia, then it is right that they should enjoy the same privilege in all the States. And then came the Fifteenth Amendment, extending to African citizens all over the land the ballot. But were the friends of universal suffrage then satisfied? by no means; the same cry of injustice was raised, and they said, if race is to be wiped out, then why not allow the African, who is a foreigner, to become a citizen, so as to enable him to vote also. And the reasoning was unanswerable, because it was founded upon the very principle of which we speak. If we give to one of a race the privilege of the ballot, we must in justice give it to all. Then came the proposition to extend it to all Africans, with all their ignorance and barbarism, and this was only the legitimate fruits of the first act; and now the friends of universal suffrage are raising the same cry of injustice, because we refuse to extend the ballot to the Chinese and Indians; and they have just as much reason for making this demand, as they had for making the first request to step over the line of race; for, if it is true as claimed, that a man's rights cannot be protected in this Government, unless you give him the ballot, then it is just as necessary for the Mongolian to enjoy it as the African, or any other race of men, and to apply Mr. O'Meara's rule of fitness, the Chinese, as a people, would have and enjoy it for a century, before the African would possess equal qualification. And this demand for Chinese suffrage will be urged, and that, too, with great force, until we shall be compelled to accede to it, on the principle of equality and justice, as long as we recognize the right to pass the line of race; for if it be right and just to extend that most sacred privilege to one opposite race, then it is but just that all should enjoy it. It is impossible to wipe out the natural antagonism of race. Go to the African to day, to whom has been given the right to vote, and ask him if he is willing the Chinaman should have it, and he instantly and indignantly answers no, and is ready to fight, in order to prevent it. We maintain, then, that it would be dangerous to permanently fix any line of qualification, save that of race; and we believe the American people must finally choose between the establishment of that line and universal suffrage. As to the mode of coming back to that line, and making it permanent, we propose to give our views hereafter.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Last Tuesday night, a man by the name of Henry Bailey, stabbed Richard H. Moore in the back, just below the left shoulder, the knife blade thence glancing in the direction of the right arm pit, inflicting an ugly, but it is thought not dangerous, wound. He also struck Moore on the head with a stone, causing quite a wound. The Marshall came up and rescued Moore, who was already faint from loss of blood, and took him to the Franco-American Hotel, where he still lies. Bailey was arrested next morning, and bound over for an assault with intent to kill. Bailey's jealousy of his wife is the alleged cause.—*Jacksonville Sentinel.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
Paris to be Bombarded!
BUT, NOTWITHSTANDING, THERE will be found, at LAUGHERY & COLLINS' the best assortment of Family Groceries ever offered to the public, which can be had by all who love good things to eat. Our terms are easy, and our motto, "Small profits and quick sales."
Remember, Main St. bet, Dallas, at Brown's old Store Room.
33-4f LAUGHERY & COLLINS.

NAPOLEON IS A PRISONER OF WAR!
BUT
G. B. STILES'
HEADQUARTERS
Is on Main Street, opposite the Court House
New Store! New Goods!!

I am now prepared to offer a large and choice assortment of
PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES,
NAILS, AXES & SIEVES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FACTORY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.
I design to keep only the choicest and best articles and sell at a small profit for cash or PRODUCE.
Our motto is quick sales and small profits.
G. B. STILES.
33-4f
Dallas, Oct. 22, 1870.

As this is the first number since we have become the sole proprietor, and had the full control of the columns of the REPUBLICAN, we might as well say here, that we shall advocate what we deem to be correct political principles, and shall endeavor in all cases to advocate the right, nor shall we fail to condemn the wrong, whenever or wherever we discover it. We shall lend our aid, as best we can, to bring about those reforms which we think will tend most to the perpetuity and perfection of our republican form of government, as instituted by Washington and his co-peers, and indicated in the Constitution of the United States, and those reforms which tend to the establishment of good morals and good order in society; consequently, we shall favor the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of spirituous liquors into or within the limits of the State of Oregon. We shall oppose universal suffrage, and the principle of universal amnesty to traitors; we shall advocate the total abolition of all life offices in the Government, and favor the election of all offices to the people; we shall stand upon the chief corner stone of this Republic, as established by the patriots who won for us the proud name we have throughout the civilized world—"that the United States shall be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations." We shall favor, then, citizenship to all who are oppressed at home, and desire in good faith to ab-solve allegiance to the Government of their birth, and be adopted as a citizen of this great nation. We shall oppose class legislation, as being in direct antagonism to our institutions. We shall advocate a general system of free schools within the State, so that the youth of the land shall be educated, whether they be rich or poor. We shall oppose the false and dangerous doctrine of State supremacy, and maintain that this is a national Government by the people, and we shall claim that the laws ought to be modified, that the citizen who has a legal right to an elective franchise, may exercise it directly.

Joseph E. Davis, a brother of Jefferson Davis, died in Vicksburg on the 18th, at the age of 87. We hope, unlike his brother, he was a patriot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, on Saturday the 5th day of November, 1870, at Dallas Polk Co., Oregon, the following described property belonging to the estate of Jas. B. Riggs, deceased, to-wit:
One lot of Cattle,
Three new Wagons,
One old Carriage,
Woodwork of one Thoroughbred Wagon,
One set of Blacksmith's Tools,
One Fairbank Scale—900,
A large and complete assortment of Wagon Timber and lumber of different kinds,
Lot of Sash and Doors,
Lot of Window Glass,
Sixty nine sets Wind Mill Irons,
Four hundred pounds Sheet Iron,
One large Force Pump and Hose,
Twenty five hundred pounds Lead Pipe,
Two Rifles and one Shot Gun,
One Navy Revolver,
Sixty cords Wood and many other things too numerous to mention.
Terms of sale to be Gold coin in hand for all sums not exceeding \$10 00, and for all sums exceeding \$10 00, note with approved security, in like Gold coin, payable six months from date.
R. A. RIGGS,
Dallas, Oct. 7th, 1870. 32-3 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that at the October term of the County Court of Polk county, Oregon, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of C. McDord, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to the Administrator, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at his residence one mile west of Salem on the Eola road.
S. D. GIBSON,
October 7th, 1870. 32-4 Administrator.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE!
Great Reduction in Prices!
THE ABOVE CELEBRATED FAVORITE machine is now offered to the public at the reduced price of TWENTY DOLLARS, and will be kept constantly on hand and for sale at the rooms of
Burchard & Powers,
No 139, First Street, Portland, Oregon.
H. B. MORRILL,
33-4f
Travelling Agent.
NOTICE.
D. M. C. GAULT HAS RE-
tired from the
REPUBLICAN, and all monies due from any person must be paid to P. C. SULLIVAN,
sole proprietor.
Dallas, Oct. 22, 1870. 33-4f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PUR-chased the interest of W. C. Brown in the late business of W. C. BROWN & CO., is now receiving a fresh supply of goods both from San Francisco and Portland, which I will sell at very cheap rates, for CASH or

Country Produce.

My stock consists of every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Men's Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Queensware,
Hardware,

And groceries of all kinds, and will exchange for

WHEAT,
OATS,
BACON,
EGGS,
BUTTER,
BEANS,
ONIONS,
BARLEY, and very
CLEAN COTTON RAGS,

Or any kind of produce that can be converted into money.

Come and examine my stock before purchasing, as it is no trouble to show goods whether you buy or not. We mean business, therefore earnestly invite you to call and see us.
JNO. C. BELL,
Dallas, Ogn., Sept. 3d, 1870. 27-4f

ANDERSON & BROWN,
[SUCCESSORS TO B. STRANG.]
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

STOVES
OF ALL KINDS,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper,
Zinc, Brass & Block Tin,

Force and Lift Pumps,
CAST TIN AND ENAMELED

Hollow-Ware.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper-
Ware.

Great Variety of Gem Pans.

Gas Fixtures.

Iron and Lead Pipe, of all sizes, for Gas, Water and Steam.

ELBOWS, **BUSHINGS,**
NIPPLES, **RUBBER HOSE,**
RETURN BENDS, **STOP COCKS,**
PLUGS, **HOSE PIPES,**
BATH TUBS.

Repairing

In all its branches done to order, at the stand of B. Strang.

Union Block Commercial St., Salem. 2-6m

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One Fairbank Scale—900,
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Dallas, Oct. 22, 1870. 33-4f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mothers, I've Found It!

FOR YEARS I HAVE SEARCHED FOR a remedy that will CURE your children by removing the CAUSE, and at last I can say "Eureka." TRY IT.

CARMINTIVE CORDIAL.

This is a pleasant antacid, and in large doses laxative; in small doses, an astringent medicine; exceedingly useful in all bowel affections, especially of children. It is a safe, certain and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach, Crying and Fretting of Children. In Teething, there is nothing that equals it. It softens the Gums, and renders Teething easy. It is no humbug medicine, got up to sell, but a really valuable preparation, having been in use for several years it recommends itself. Do not give your children the "soothing syrups," for they stupefy without doing any permanent good.
Prepared by

Dr. W. WATERHOUSE,

MONMOUTH, OREGON.

For Sale by Druggists. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Hundreds of Testimonials can be given if necessary.
13-4f DR. W. WATERHOUSE.

C. M. FARMENTER. J. J. BABCOCK.

PARMENTER & BABCOCK,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture,

Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST

Stock of

Furniture,

Bedding,

Window-Shades,

Hollands, and

PAPER-HANGINGS

To be found in Marion County.

All kinds of Picture Frames, Coffins and Caskets made to order on short notice and at reasonable rates.
PARMENTER & BABCOCK.
Salem, March 23, 1870. 4-4f

THE OCCIDENTAL,

Formerly "WESTERN HOTEL,"

Corner of First and Morrison Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Messrs. SMITH & COOK

HAVE TAKEN THIS WELL KNOWN

House and Refitted and Refurnished it

thoroughly, making it by far the BEST HO-

TEL IN PORTLAND.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths attached to the

House for the benefit of Guests.

SMITH & COOK,
Proprietors.

Portland, April 14, 1870. 7-4f

YEATON & BOON,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF

informing the public that we have just

received a large invoice of

Wall Paper,

Of all styles, direct from the manufactories in

the East. Our stock is the

Largest ever offered in this Market.

Which we will sell at wholesale and retail

CHIEF as any other house in the State.

YEATON & BOON,
Salem, Ogn., March 10th, 1870. 2-4f

1870. Gilbert Bros. 1870.

MANUFACTURERS,

SALEM - - - - - OREGON.

Men's Tap Sole Sewed Boots.....\$14 00

Men's Double Sole, Sewed Boot..... 13 00

Men's Single Sole, Sewed Boots..... 12 00

Men's Tap Sole, Pegged Boots..... 11 00

Men's Single Sole, Pegged Boots..... 10 00

Men's French Kip Boots..... 9 00

Men's Kip Boots, Oregon or Cali-
fornia leather..... 7 00

Men's Best French Calf Sewed Ox-
ford Ties..... 7 00

Men's Best French Calf Pegged Ox-
ford Ties..... 6 00

THE BEST BRANDS OF FRENCH CALF

wanted in all our boots, and every pair

warranted to give satisfaction. We also have

the largest and best selected stock of Eastern

and California made Boots and Shoes which

we offer at wholesale or retail at prices which

defy competition.

OAK SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH

CALF, KIP AND UPPER

SHOE FINDINGS,

Shoe Machinery and everything generally

found in a Leather and Findings Store.

Gold coin paid for HIDES and FURS.

GILBERT BROS.,
Salem, Ogn., March 10, 1870. 2-6m

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the undersigned has been duly appointed by

County Court of Polk county, Oregon, Admin-
istrator of the estate of Jas. B. Riggs, de-
ceased, late of said county. All persons having
claims against said estate are hereby notified
to present them, with proper vouchers, within
six months from the date of this notice to the
said Administrator, at his residence in Salem,
Oregon, or to J. L. Collins, his Attorney, at
Dallas.
RUFUS A. RIGGS,
Administrator.
30-4f

WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST

in market—in kits or barrels.

For sale at
COX & BARRETT'S,
Salem.